United Nations S/2001/215

Security Council

Distr.: General
12 March 2001

Original: English

Note by the President of the Security Council

1. Pursuant to paragraph 4 (b) of the note by the President of the Security Council dated 30 October 1998 (S/1998/1016) and following consultations among the members of the Council, the members of the Council agreed to elect the Chairman and Vice-Chairmen of the Security Council Committee established pursuant to resolution 1343 (2001) concerning Liberia:

Chairman: Mr. Kishore Mahbubani (Singapore)
Vice-Chairmen: Ireland and Mauritius

2. The Bureau of the above-mentioned sanctions committee will be composed as above for a term ending on 31 December 2001.

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Letter dated 13 March 2001 from the Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

In my capacity as Chairman of the Arab Group for the month of March 2001 and on behalf of the members of the League of Arab States, I have the honour to request that a meeting of the Security Council be convened forthwith in order to examine the grave situation in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem, arising from the escalation by Israel, the Occupying Power, of its repressive practices and measures against the Palestinian population, as seen in its tightening of the suffocating blockade around Palestinian towns and villages, the increased presence of tanks and military checkpoints and a policy of starvation and destruction of the economy, and of deliberate murder. The Arab Group appeals to the Security Council to take the necessary steps to safeguard peace and security in the region and to protect the Palestinian people by setting up a United Nations protection force to be deployed in the Occupied Palestinian Territory, including Jerusalem.

Accept, Sir, the assurances of my highest consideration.

(*Signed*) Mohammad J. **Samhan**
Ambassador
Permanent Representative of the United Arab Emirates
to the United Nations
Chairman of the Arab Group

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Security Council

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13 March 2001
English
Original: French

Letter dated 12 March 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

I have the honour to bring to your attention the following declaration (copies attached in French and English) published on 9 March 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union on the security situation at the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia's border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia (see annex).

I should be grateful if you would have the text of this letter and its annex circulated as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Per **Norström**
Deputy Permanent Representative of Sweden
to the United Nations

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Annex to the letter dated 12 March 2001 from the Chargé d'affaires a.i. of the Permanent Mission of Sweden to the United Nations addressed to the Secretary-General

[Original: English and French]

Statement on the security situation on the border of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia issued on 9 March 2001 by the Presidency of the European Union

The European Union considers the stability of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia of fundamental importance for the future development of the whole region, and reiterates its strong condemnation of the recent episodes of ethnic Albanian extremist attacks in the area, which endanger the stability and security of the country and the region.

The European Union's Political and Security Committee discussed on 9 March with the Foreign Minister of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, Srgjan Kerim, his Government's action plan for measures aimed at the cessation of violence and at ensuring lasting stability on its border with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, which was presented to the Security Council on 7 March. It supports the Government's policy of maintaining the appropriate level of restraint, while preserving the political stability of the country and fostering harmony and cooperation among all ethnic groups of the population. In this context, the European Union welcomes the increased contacts between KFOR, UNMIK and the authorities of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia to address the volatile situation in the border area. It welcomes the actions already taken, especially by KFOR. It calls upon all neighbouring countries and international organizations active in the area to examine what support they could provide. It underlines the importance of the role played by KFOR, the European Union and its Monitoring Mission, as well as the OSCE Spillover Monitor Mission to Skopje, especially in monitoring along the borders of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

Recalling the importance of integrated border management, the European Union stands ready to support efforts by the countries in the region. In the context of improving inter-ethnic relations, the European Union is contributing substantially to the University of South-Eastern Europe at Tetovo.

The European Union reiterates its call on all political forces in the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia as well as in Kosovo to distance themselves from and isolate the forces behind the recent attacks and to shoulder their responsibility for peace and stability in the region. It confirms its strong attachment to the principle of inviolability of internationally recognized borders in the region, and to the sovereignty and territorial integrity of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia.

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Report of the Secretary-General on the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

I. Introduction

1. The present report is submitted pursuant to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) of 10 June 1999, by which the Council decided to establish the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo (UNMIK) and requested me to report at regular intervals on the implementation of its mandate. The current report covers the activities of UNMIK and developments in Kosovo, Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, since my report of 15 December 2000 (S/2000/1196). During this period, the Council was briefed in open session on 19 December 2000, 18 January 2001 and 13 February 2001 (see S/PV.4249, S/PV.4258 and S/PV.4277, respectively).

2. Transition characterized UNMIK activities from December 2000 through February 2001. As the Mission continued to implement the results of the October 2000 municipal elections and prepare for the critical handover of key local public administration responsibilities, it began to shift focus away from relief-intensive efforts to political and economic capacity-building and economic reconstruction. On 13 January 2001, my Special Representative, Dr. Bernard Kouchner, departed from UNMIK. On the same day, Mr. Hans Haekkerup assumed the position of Special Representative. The Special Representative continues to be assisted by Deputies heading the civil administration pillar (led by the United Nations), the institution-building pillar (led by the Organization for Security and Cooperation in Europe (OSCE)) and the economic reconstruction pillar (led by the European Union (EU)). The new Special Representative has articulated the following priorities as the road map for UNMIK's way ahead in the coming months: the establishment of a legal framework for provisional self-government in Kosovo as a precondition for the holding of Kosovo-wide elections; the further development of an effective law enforcement and judicial system; and economic reconstruction. The establishment of regular dialogue with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia and the opening of an UNMIK office in Belgrade will contribute to the implementation of these priorities. In addition to implementing these priorities, UNMIK continued to address a number of serious challenges related to the security of all communities in Kosovo, to the ongoing struggle to establish durable and universal law and order, and to the preparation of joint administrative structures to facilitate transition to substantial autonomy.

II. Overview

A. Political situation

3. As UNMIK advances the process of preparing for substantial autonomy under its mandate, my Special Representative is examining ways to encourage the involvement of all Kosovo communities in this process. This remains difficult owing to the highly factionalized and fragmented political landscape along personal, as well as political and ethnic lines. The current political situation among Kosovo Albanians is characterized by tensions between the two largest parties, the Democratic League of Kosovo (LDK), which has a majority in 24 municipalities, and the Democratic Party of Kosovo (PDK), which has a majority in 3 municipalities. The primary source of tension is the apparent inability of PDK and LDK to

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reach agreement on co-governance, which has turned the initial PDK commitment to "constructive opposition" into non-cooperation in many areas. PDK has made allegations of a monopoly on power against LDK. The domestic political scene has largely been confined to similar such recriminations. This, combined with the inability of the major political forces to interact positively without international participation, is a clear reminder of the continuing mistrust between the major Kosovo political players. There is, however, some common ground between the political parties, particularly in their desire to have Kosovo-wide elections in 2001 and in their condemnation of the most recent violence against Kosovo Serbs. Here again, however, the substantive assumption of political responsibility is only collective when instigated by the international presence, namely, the Interim Administrative Council (IAC) and Kosovo Transitional Council (KTC).

4. The situation in the Kosovo Serb community, which is also divided, has complicated UNMIK's tasks. The recent change in government in Belgrade contributed to a further decrease in the influence of the Serb National Council-Gracanica (SNC-G) in central Kosovo and of the Serb National Council in north Mitrovica (SNC-M). SNC-G continues to participate in UNMIK's Kosovo-wide institutions, though its standing among the Kosovo Serb community at large is somewhat diminished. On the other hand, particularly in the Mitrovica region, there has been consolidation of those forces associated with the Democratic Opposition of Serbia (DOS), in particular of the Democratic Party of Serbia (DSS) and the New Democracy (ND) parties, whose representatives were elected as Presidents of the Municipal Assemblies of the predominantly Kosovo Serb municipalities of Leposavic, Zubin Potok and Zvecan. Triggered by the violent events in Mitrovica in January and February, the positions of some Kosovo Serb leaders have hardened, with the creation of a self-styled "Committee for the Defense of Mitrovica". The Mission has made an intense effort to re-engage Kosovo Serb leaders in the Mitrovica region on key issues affecting their communities. In this regard, the public appearances of both Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Government Committee on Kosovo head Momcilo Trajkovic and Serb Deputy Prime Minister Nebojsa Covic to encourage Kosovo Serb cooperation have been helpful. UNMIK will continue its efforts to encourage the cooperation of Kosovo Serbs, which is essential for their integration into Kosovo society, the success of future elections, and for stability in the province.

5. In an effort to ensure the representative nature of the provincial institutions, UNMIK has been examining means to reform the Joint Interim Administrative Structure (JIAS). Following consultations with IAC members, my Special Representative filled the seat left vacant by the withdrawal of Professor Qosja of the United Democratic Movement (LBD) in November with Ramush Haradinaj of the Alliance for the Future of Kosovo (AAK). AAK emerged as the third strongest party in the municipal elections.

B. Security situation

6. Persistent instances of ethnically and politically motivated violence have been a key concern of my Special Representative. They continue to pose a tangible threat to the fulfilment of the Mission's mandate. A pattern of threats and violence re-emerged in December. Mitrovica city has remained tense and the Mitrovica region has seen several outbreaks of violent public disorder during the reporting period, in both the Kosovo Serb and the Kosovo Albanian areas. Riots and vandalism in Leposavic and Zubin Potok in December appeared to have been organized to destabilize the area before the 23 December Serbian parliamentary elections. In late January and early February, violent protests by the Kosovo Albanian population in south Mitrovica, following a grenade attack against the "little Bosnia" neighbourhood in the north, resulted in the burning of Kosovo Force (KFOR) and UNMIK police vehicles. In an effort to put an end to the violent demonstrations by Kosovo Albanian youths, UNMIK and KFOR persuaded Kosovo Albanian leaders to sign a joint declaration and plan of action, which called for: an increase in KFOR, UNMIK police and Kosovo Police Service (KPS) presence; expansion of the "Zone of confidence"; ensuring freedom of movement for all citizens; the return of displaced families; and the establishment of functioning political structures. The Kosovo Serb community in north Mitrovica subsequently issued a statement of non-concurrence with this joint declaration. To enable the process to move forward, my Special Representative is continuing discussions with representatives of the Kosovo Serb community and with the federal authorities.

7. In Prizren and Pristina, violence between Kosovo Serbs and Kosovo Albanians has been on the rise

following several incidents. On 24 January, in Velika Hoca, near the municipality of Orahovac (Prizren region), six Kosovo Serb-owned houses were damaged by mortar fire. Prompt and coordinated KFOR and UNMIK responses avoided violent protests in reaction. In early February, several attacks on Kosovo Serb homes and churches occurred, including a large explosion that destroyed an Orthodox church west of Gnjilane on 7 February, as well as a number of attacks against Kosovo Serb houses and cultural sites in the Gnjilane, Prizren and Pristina regions. Many of the sites attacked were potential dwellings for Kosovo Serb returnees and one attack was directed against the house of the local Kosovo Serb spokesman in Prizren involved with returns. On 13 February, a Kosovo Serb school bus escorted by KFOR was attacked with metal balls in Koretin (Gnjilane region). As a consequence, the director of the six Kosovo Serb schools in Kamenica postponed classes.

8. In addition to being a constant source of personal grievances to the Kosovo Serb community, these incidents serve to impede the integration of Kosovo Serbs into the existing interim administrative structures. For example, the attack in Velika Hoca set back the process of including a Kosovo Serb representative in the Orahovac Municipal Assembly. Other methods of exerting pressure on Kosovo Serbs include the attempts to rename some towns, such as Novo Brdo and Kamenica, with Albanian names. There were also reports of increased pressure on minority communities to sell their properties, particularly in mixed municipalities such as Kosovo Polje (Pristina region). In Gnjilane, as many as 40 Kosovo Serb houses (nearly all the remaining Kosovo Serb houses) may be for sale.

9. A spate of more serious attacks targeting Kosovo Serbs occurred in mid-February. The first serious incident took place on 13 February when six shots were fired at the weekly KFOR-escorted Kosovo Serb convoy en route to Strpce, killing one Kosovo Serb male and injuring another. It appears that the ambush intended to kill the driver of the bus and thus force it off a steep embankment. In the Mitrovica region, one Kosovo Serb died and three were injured after their tractor drove over a recently laid landmine. By far the worst incident was the 16 February attack near Podujevo on the weekly KFOR-escorted convoy of civilian buses en route from Nis in Serbia proper to Gracanica near Pristina, resulting in the death of 10 victims and the injury of more than 40 others.

10. Kosovo Serb demonstrations after the bombing were large and frequent. Over the following weekend, 15 demonstrations took place throughout the Pristina, Gnjilane and Mitrovica regions, 4 of which involved over 1,000 people. The largest, involving as many as 6,500 who gathered in Gracanica in the Pristina region to hear Bishop Anastasie of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia, was peaceful, in keeping with the Bishop's appeal for restraint and similar pleas from Federal Republic of Yugoslavia President Kostunica. At others, there were a few isolated incidents of violence, as well as roadblocks that diminished in number following the funerals. In the aftermath of the attack on the bus, KFOR, UNMIK police and local emergency services in Podujevo reacted with remarkable coordination and efficiency. UNMIK civil administration, the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), KFOR and UNMIK police were also able to cooperate very effectively with the Kosovo Serb leadership and populace in spite of the emotions generated by the incident near Podujevo. UNMIK organized family visits to the hospitals and set up a Victim Support Hotline in Gracanica. In its discussions with the Kosovo leadership, the Mission has emphasized that work will continue to build the institutions of self-government and that UNMIK will not be dissuaded from carrying out its mandate.

C. Southern Serbia and the impact on Kosovo

11. Complicating the security situation for UNMIK has been the increasingly tense situation in the Presevo Valley and the activities of the so-called Liberation Army of Presevo, Medvedja and Bujanovac (UCPMB), part of the Ethnic Albanian Armed Groups (EAAG) — the generic name given to armed ethnic Albanian groups operating in the ground safety zone (GSZ). In addition to numerous reports of firefights, illegal checkpoints and training activities in the GSZ, recruiting activities within Kosovo have also been reported. A further complication involves the tensions created by armed ethnic Albanians operating inside the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. UNMIK and KFOR are continuing to work jointly to enhance measures to reduce the volatility of the Presevo Valley and the affected border areas with the former Yugoslav

Republic of Macedonia. The objectives of UNMIK-KFOR joint activities are to prevent Kosovo territory's being used as a staging ground or sanctuary for EAAG and to deter and inhibit their activities in Kosovo. At the same time, UNMIK has encouraged public statements by influential Kosovo Albanians dissociating themselves from the extremists. KFOR has detained several suspected UCPMB members over the reporting period. Up to 100 suspects are currently being detained at KFOR "Camp Bondsteel".

12. According to UNHCR, some 5,000 persons fled the Presevo area and remained in Kosovo, until the fighting temporarily subsided after the negotiation of a ceasefire by representatives of KFOR. UNHCR has expressed concern that civilians are now caught in the middle of the two opposing forces. An inter-agency team including the United Nations Development Programme (UNDP), UNHCR, the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of the United Nations Secretariat, the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) and the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights has been sent to the region to assess basic humanitarian needs. Serbian Deputy Prime Minister Covic, on behalf of both the Federal and the Serbian Governments, has developed a plan to overcome the crisis in the Presevo Valley. In this connection, the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) has announced its willingness for there to be a phased and conditional reduction of the GSZ.

D. Humanitarian situation

13. UNMIK continues to work closely with the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Kosovo in order to monitor the situation for vulnerable populations and to respond to any remaining needs that may not be addressed by the current structures. United Nations system agencies, such as the World Food Programme (WFP), the World Health Organization (WHO) and UNICEF, have helped to cover the needs of the vulnerable communities by linking up food assistance, health and education programmes with UNMIK's corresponding departments. Close cooperation has also continued with other agencies such as the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights, UNHCR, the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO), UNDP, the International Organization for Migration (IOM), the International Committee of the Red Cross (ICRC) and hundreds of international and local non-governmental organizations.

14. In mid-November, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator for Kosovo released the results of a risk analysis survey, which revealed that firewood and coal for up to 42,000 families, and emergency shelter provisions for up to 5,000 vulnerable families, might be needed in the event of a worst-case scenario over the winter. With this in mind, emergency shelter programmes, providing warm, dry rooms and basic shelter materials, have been funded by the United States of America Office of Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) for 2,600 families and the European Community Humanitarian Office (ECHO) for 770 families. Over 300 rigid shelters (a form of prefabricated housing), inter alia, for vulnerable female-headed households and some minority communities, were also funded by UNHCR, the United States Government's Kosovo Women's Initiative, the Department for International Development of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the UNMIK Trust Fund. In addition, UNMIK has maintained some 2,000 spaces in temporary community shelters. These arrangements, combined with a relatively mild Balkans winter, have met humanitarian needs in Kosovo over the winter.

15. The objective of the UNMIK Mine Action Programme, under the leadership of the United Nations Mine Action Coordination Centre (UNMACC), is to clear or mark all known minefields and NATO cluster bomb unit strike areas by the end of 2001. Through the efforts of 12 different mine clearance organizations, almost 12,000 anti-personnel mines, some 5,400 anti-tank mines and over 12,800 pieces of unexploded ordnance have been cleared to date. UNMACC, along with some 13 non-governmental organizations, continues to work on mine awareness education by developing a curriculum with UNICEF and the UNMIK Department of Education.

16. While attention continues to be given to ongoing humanitarian needs, UNMIK and other organizations in Kosovo are increasingly looking towards addressing longer-term development issues. To ensure that any gaps between humanitarian assistance and development are identified and adequately filled, the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator has called for a review of progress made on the transition process that began last year. The review, which is being carried out by the Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs of

the United Nations Secretariat in cooperation with UNDP, is expected to be released in April. In line with this effort, the United Nations Development Coordinator in Kosovo, in cooperation with the office of the United Nations Humanitarian Coordinator and United Nations agencies, is in the process of producing a Kosovo common assessment (KCA), which will identify key areas to be addressed in the sectors of housing, education, agriculture, health, social welfare and capacity-building. The KCA is the precursor to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework, and is being conducted in close association with the consolidated appeal process (CAP) in order to ensure harmony with the objectives of CAP 2001.

E. Returnees and the situation of Kosovo minority communities

17. The numbers of persons returning to Kosovo continue to decline with only small-scale movements in previous months as a result of the moratorium on returns during the winter period. During the year 2000, over 104,000 Kosovo Albanians returned to the province, including some 12,500 forced returns — mainly from Germany and Switzerland. In January 2001, IOM assisted with the voluntary return of some 430 persons and the UNMIK border police reports that some 530 persons were forcibly returned to Kosovo during the month of January 2001. As winter ends, voluntary repatriation is expected to resume. UNMIK is also continuing its efforts to encourage asylum States to provide support within Kosovo in order for returns to be sustainable.

18. The continued lack of adequate security remains an overriding concern for the remaining minority communities in Kosovo. This is not only because of the immediate and direct impact of violence on individuals, communities and their property, but also because of the wider implications for freedom of movement and the exercise of other rights. Access to public services, including utilities and education, remains problematic. Minority communities rely to a large extent on UNMIK and KFOR to ensure the supply of basic necessities or access to these. The volatile security situation continues to have an adverse effect on the general well-being of minority communities, heightening their perception that they are not safe and that their future in Kosovo is uncertain. While the Serb communities continue to suffer disproportionately from ethnically motivated crimes, other groups have also been affected. The Roma and Ashkalija communities have suffered from violent attacks involving hand grenades, for example, and other explosions and arson in various locations in Kosovo. At the same time, there seems to be a growing awareness on the part of ordinary Kosovo Albanians that their image is at stake and that the international community will not tolerate continued attacks on minority communities.

19. In January 2001, the Framework on Return of Kosovo Serbs was adopted by the Joint Committee on Returns (JCR) in Gracanica, comprising UNMIK, UNHCR, KFOR, SNC-G and SNC-M. The JCR Framework outlines measures required for the establishment of conditions conducive to safe and sustainable return such as the provision of basic services and the provision of effective policing. This will also contribute to the stabilization of the remaining minority communities in Kosovo. Consultations have begun with Kosovo Albanian political and community leaders, including members of the IAC, as well as human rights activists, religious leaders and journalists, on the JCR Framework. While the Kosovo Serbs believe the JCR Framework *is too little too late*, the general impression from the Kosovo Albanians could be characterized as *too much too soon*. All Kosovo Albanian leaders have supported the right of Kosovo Serbs to return but have sought to limit implementation, making returns conditional, for example, on the release of all Kosovo Albanian detainees in Serbia. A similar process for creating the conditions for return is being developed for the Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptian minority communities.

F Depleted uranium

20. Concern about the potential health risks of depleted uranium (DU) contamination rose in January. The Mission has taken the matter very seriously. A Department of Health and Social Welfare review of hospital records found that the incidence of leukaemia, suspected to be caused by DU, had not risen over the past four years among adults in Kosovo. The Mission's close cooperation with KFOR, the United Nations Environment Programme (UNEP) and WHO, as well as national public-health and environmental institutions, provided reassurance to the local and international community. The WHO assessment team's report

concluded that the threat to public health and the environment from DU was minimal, and recommended an information campaign, currently ongoing, to encourage public reporting of DU ammunition findings as well as improved medical health data and a comprehensive health information system to help monitor the situation. KFOR has briefed UNMIK on DU strike areas. The marking of these sites is under way. A joint working group, organized by the Department of Civil Security and Emergency Preparedness and including the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC), legal representatives and the Department of Health and Social Welfare, continues to implement measures to improve public awareness, safety and confidence. In addition, the United Nations Secretariat has informed all Member States of the steps being taken or recommended by the United Nations in response to the possible risks to health posed by exposure to DU ammunition.

III. UNMIK activities

A. The legal framework for provisional self-government

21. Having made significant progress towards establishing a municipal-level foundation for self-government, my Special Representative is focusing on creating provincial-level structures through the drafting of a legal framework for substantial autonomy, which defines the bodies and powers of the forthcoming provisional self-government in Kosovo in preparation for Kosovo-wide elections. In mid-January, efforts to establish the framework accelerated with the establishment of an internal UNMIK working group focusing on UNMIK's own position on this issue. This builds on the prior work of the Mission and takes into account discussions with the international community. These principles will serve as the basis for UNMIK's external discussions on the nature of the future provisional self-governing institutions.

22. To this end, a Working Group on the legal framework for provisional self-government, including representatives from Kosovo's major political parties and communities, commenced preparations to identify the key issues involved. The overarching aim of the Working Group will be to ensure the participation of all Kosovo communities in the final definition of the legal framework. The Working Group is composed of seven Kosovo experts (including one Kosovo Serb) and seven international members. On 6 March, consultations began with the Kosovo political leadership on the framework. On 9 March, the Kosovo Serb representative withdrew after consultations with the federal Government. UNMIK is attempting to develop the broadest possible support for the legal framework before my Special Representative takes the final decision to move forward with Kosovo-wide elections. In addition, the institution-building pillar is doing preliminary work to prepare for the eventual Kosovo-wide elections, including a capacity-building programme for the municipal election commissions (MECs) to ensure that they would be able to assist in the technical arrangements at polling stations.

B. Implementation of the municipal elections

23. An essential step towards holding Kosovo-wide elections is the implementation of the results of the October 2000 municipal elections. Over the last three months, there has been considerable progress in establishing Municipal Assemblies and the related bodies and structures of local government that form the foundation of a functional first level of provisional self-government. In the 27 out of 30 municipalities where the electoral process was certified, the established Assemblies have begun holding regular sessions. Presidents have been elected in all municipalities except Strpce, where the UNMIK Municipal Administrator is holding the position. In the three municipalities where the process was not certified, owing to the non-participation of the majority Serb population, my Special Representative has inaugurated wholly appointed Assemblies. They have met several times, and elected their Presidents and Vice-Presidents. Overall, the process of constituting the Policy and Finance, Communities and Mediation Committees, which are the mandatory committees pursuant to UNMIK Regulation No. 2000/45 on self-government of municipalities in Kosovo (see S/2000/878/Add.1), is two thirds complete. Representatives of the Turkish, Bosniac, Roma, Ashkalija and Egyptian communities, have, in general, accepted their appointments to the Assembly and are represented as additional Deputy Presidents in the Assemblies of Dragash, Prizren and Djakovica. A

significant gap, however, remains to be filled with regard to the participation of the Kosovo Serb community. The recent incidents of violence directed against Kosovo Serbs are likely to be a setback to the process.

24. UNMIK is addressing the negative trend in a number of municipalities of politicizing appointments to the civil service rather than allowing professional considerations and civic responsibility to take primacy. In order to reduce the possibility of undue political pressure, UNMIK is designing administrative structures that promote the development of a professional civil service. Six Municipal Assemblies have so far adopted their statutes and rules of procedure. Twenty-four municipal Chief Executive Officers and 17 municipal Boards of Directors have been appointed. Again, with a view towards institutionalizing civic responsibility, the universal provision of services within the municipality is being ensured through the establishment of 22 local community offices. The appointment of the head of each office as an ex officio member of the Board of Directors of the municipality will facilitate the consolidation of these structures. Other capacity-building measures include the creation of the Institute for Civil Administration (ICA), an independent institution established by the institution-building pillar which provides training to the public sector. The ICA completed the post-elections Municipal Assembly training for newly elected assembly members, covering various documents, including the municipal regulation and the model municipal statute. Training of Kosovo staff to take over positions currently held by internationals, especially in the area of democratization, is also under way.

C. Joint Interim Administration Structure developments

25. Alongside progress in establishing the municipal-level structures of provisional self-government, noteworthy improvements have been made in the delivery of public services provided through the JIAS departments, thereby showing progress in the development of provisional self-government. The Department of Public Services is focusing its activities on support for the process of transition to the Kosovo leadership. A donor-funded project to develop a comprehensive policy and legal framework for the Kosovo Civil Service will contribute towards the development of an efficient, accountable, politically impartial and sustainable civil service. Training needs assessments are being conducted in order to develop local capacity in public administration. Programmes for middle- and senior-level Kosovo civil servants in the areas of general administration, procurement, expenditure certification and personnel administration have commenced.

26. In accordance with the provisions of Regulation No. 2000/45 on self-government of municipalities in Kosovo, the process of a phased handover of responsibilities for primary health care to the municipalities has commenced. Municipalities assumed responsibility for clinical primary health care activities on 1 March 2001 and will take over public-health activities on 1 July 2001. To regulate the supply and distribution of drugs, the Kosovo Drug Regulatory Agency has started issuing licences to private pharmacies after a stringent verification process. For the most part, the supply of essential drugs has been secured, but shortages of some consumables and more expensive drugs continue. Much needed repair, refurbishment and re-equipment of health-care institutions are continuing. The first community mental health centre was inaugurated during the reporting period. Training courses, some of them multi-ethnic, in prenatal care, reproductive health, emergency medicine, and public-health laboratory techniques, among others, have been completed. The Department of Health and Social Welfare has focused on assessing the needs of minority communities and on developing strategies to ensure access to all forms of health care. The departure from Kosovo of many international non-governmental organizations has underscored the importance of developing local capacity.

27. The Department of Education and Science, with over 30,000 employees and 400,000 students in over 800 institutions, accounts for 28 per cent of the Kosovo consolidated budget and is the recipient of about 80 million deutsche mark (DM) from donors. The plan for decentralization of education responsibilities envisages a two-layer structure at the municipal and central levels. Programmes for minorities, especially in the field of distance learning and teacher training, are being implemented successfully. Kosovo Serb education institutions have been integrated into UNMIK structures. Thus far, 1,500 Kosovo Serb education employees, or 80 per cent, have signed

UNMIK contracts. Additionally, improvements have been made to the Pristina University Faculty of Mining (located in north Mitrovica), including work to rehabilitate the auditorium and to install computer systems.

28. Local capacity for environmental protection is being strengthened and coordinated. A committee has been constituted comprising members of all local institutions dealing with environmental issues. A monitoring coordination group, composed of local professionals and internationals, has been organized for the creation of a Monitoring Network for Air, Water and Soil Pollution and, eventually, food contamination. A regulatory framework for environmental protection has been drafted and a general law for the environment is being developed.

29. A key task in the development of a free market system is the creation of a mechanism to protect the concept of private property. The Housing and Property Directorate has opened offices in Pristina, Gnjilane, and Mitrovica, and sub-offices in Gracanica and Strpce (with mobile teams operating in other minority enclaves), and has begun limited operations in Pec. Operations in Prizren will commence later this year. There are approximately 2,100 property claims currently under investigation, and initiatives are under way to open claims facilities in Belgrade to service up to 30,000 claimants currently residing in Serbia. Only 50 per cent of the budgetary requirements for the year 2001 (US$ 8.9 million) have been secured. Work in this key area will suffer without additional resources.

30. Work relating to the decentralization of civil registration activities has been completed. Normal registration of the adult population, including returnees, has begun. Meanwhile, identification card production has begun and distribution is being organized throughout Kosovo with the cooperation of the Department of Post and Telecommunications and the Kosovo Police Service (KPS). The identification cards are also important in providing an accurate and comprehensive voters list for the proposed province-wide elections. The first UNMIK travel documents have been issued to Kosovo residents. Twenty-two countries, including the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and all Schengen States, have recognized the travel documents. The vehicle registration programme is continuing with over 152,000 vehicles registered so far.

31. Significant progress was achieved in the implementation of reforms of sports federations in order to make them democratic and transparent bodies. Four sports federations have completed the reforms and have drafted new statutes, including the mandatory inclusion of women and minorities in decision-making bodies.

32. It is estimated that over one fourth of the Kosovo population is non-resident, that is to say, temporarily or permanently residing outside of Kosovo. The Department of Non-Resident Affairs was established to facilitate links between UNMIK and non-resident communities of all Kosovo ethnic groups. Contact has been established with the main non-resident communities in Western Europe, the United States and Turkey, and an outreach programme will begin shortly for non-residents in areas adjacent to Kosovo. A database has been created to compile basic information on non-resident communities and institutions, based on information volunteered by non-residents.

D. Police

33. The total number of UNMIK police as of 26 February 2001 is 4,446: 3,229 in the civilian police, 247 in the border police, and 970 in eight special police units (see also annex I). UNMIK police has recorded a total of 35,703 crimes since 22 August 1999. So far this year, 3,992 crimes have been recorded and 1,152 arrests made (see also annex II).

34. UNMIK police's current priorities are to increase success in solving serious crimes against persons, in particular ethnically targeted crime and political violence. Work is ongoing to reduce non-critical policing functions to allow an increased concentration of resources on core police priorities. In November 2000, UNMIK police established an anti-prostitution and trafficking unit, which has met with success in tackling the trafficking in women in Kosovo.

35. A programme, initiated in September 2000, to begin converting the KPS into a full-spectrum law enforcement agency is undergoing further refinement in light of lessons learned to date and developments on the ground. The transition plan consists of four phases. Phase 1 is the transfer of patrol responsibilities. Phase 2 is the transition of tactical functions, whereby members of the KPS become first-line supervisors. Phase 3 is the transition of operational functions,

whereby members of the KPS assume mid-level management positions. Phase 4 is the strategic transition, whereby members of the KPS assume senior management positions.

36. At the present time, over 3,138 KPS officers have graduated from the 19-week training course and they are now in field training, or they have graduated to limited independent patrolling. The greatest challenges to maintaining high-quality field training and mentoring for the KPS involve the need to sustain a sufficient number of qualified international field training officers. Currently, the field training programme is working satisfactorily and continues to improve.

37. Police regional commanders and senior staff within the Mission headquarters evaluate closely the progress of each police station in the transition process. The overall success of the transition depends largely on the success of the first phase, where community acceptance of the KPS is crucial. There remain some areas within Kosovo where local communities refuse to recognize the authority of the KPS. These are predominantly Kosovo Serb areas. Increased efforts have been made to reach out to minorities in order to ensure equitable ethnic representation. Currently, 17 per cent of KPS members are drawn from minority communities. The overall proportion of women trained throughout the 14 courses was 20 per cent. The rapid increase in KPS officers has created office accommodation problems for both Kosovo and UNMIK officers who have to share overcrowded facilities. However, there is advanced planning under way to identify long-term solutions for the logistic support for the KPS.

E. The justice system

38. The recent challenges presented by inter-ethnic and politically motivated violence and criminal activity, which were highlighted by the current situation in the Gnjilane and Mitrovica regions, underscore the need to consolidate and to further enhance the law enforcement and criminal justice system. In this regard, a distinct and unified structure for the police and judicial structures administered by UNMIK is being proposed by my Special Representative. As many areas of the interim administration move towards local management, a separate structure overseeing all components of law enforcement and the criminal justice system will help ensure that progress towards key strategic objectives in this sensitive area is sustained. These objectives include: the maintenance of effective international control and oversight; enhanced mission capacity in countering the most serious crimes that threaten peace-building efforts; and closely coordinated development of the institutional foundations of all criminal justice institutions (the KPS, the Kosovo courts, prisons and corrections).

39. International judicial support is taking the lead in processing the large number of war/ethnic/organized crimes as well as other cases that may severely affect the peace process. UNMIK's 12 international judges and 5 international prosecutors are also taking part in judicial proceedings at all levels including investigations, trials and appeals. There remains a major focus on efforts to improve the quality and functioning of the judiciary in Kosovo. The credentials and performance of current judges and prosecutors are undergoing rigorous assessment while screening of prospective candidates continues.

40. The institution-building pillar has begun focusing on the provision of advocacy and legal aid. A working group was established to coordinate plans to systematize and expand the availability of legal aid in Kosovo and guarantee access for minorities. This problem of access to the judiciary is compounded by the difficulties in recruiting non-Albanian Kosovo judges and prosecutors, especially in the light of security threats for these groups. The ombudsperson institution is fully operational and is conducting investigations on cases pertaining to employment disputes, violations of property rights and social rights, and equal access to public services, as well as discriminatory practices.

41. Victims of trafficking who are subject to deportation orders have continued to receive assistance through the institution-building pillar shelter programme. The promulgation of the Regulation on the Prohibition of Trafficking in Persons in Kosovo on 15 January 2001 signalled the start of increased cooperation in actions against trafficking by shifting the focus to implementation by the UNMIK police and the judicial system. The Kosovo Judicial Institute (run by the institution-building pillar) has primary responsibility for training the judiciary in the content and application of the Regulation.

42. The institution-building pillar, UNMIK police and the Department of Justice are working jointly to synchronize the practices and procedures of the Kosovo law enforcement and judicial authorities with international human rights standards. The institution-building pillar has established a working group with the Department of Justice to implement the recommendations set out in the "Six-month Review of the Criminal Justice System". The criminal procedure code needs to be updated to ensure that specific modern investigative techniques are employed. Currently, a review is being carried out of the legislation pertaining to the criminal code, juvenile law, and commercial legislation in Kosovo.

43. Initiatives such as the training of judges and prosecutors aim to further develop the judiciary in Kosovo. The Kosovo Law Centre is cooperating closely with the University of Pristina Law Faculty to implement academic reform and to develop the law curriculum for future generations of Kosovo lawyers and judges.

F. Kosovo Protection Corps

44. During the reporting period, UNMIK has continued to work closely with KFOR in providing policy planning and logistic support to the Kosovo Protection Corps (KPC) in an effort to facilitate its full transition to becoming an effective civil protection organization. The KPC training programme of IOM, including advanced individual training as well as collective training for emergency response tasks, is proceeding with its second phase. The first deliveries of equipment for the KPC, funded by the European Agency for Reconstruction, including basic tools for reconstruction, office equipment and vehicles, arrived in February. Full-scale exercises were conducted in Pristina and Prizren to validate the regional emergency plans. Training for firefighters continued. The provision of mine clearance training for KPC members, as part of a joint working group with UNMACC, is in its initial phase. A province-wide project with KFOR to collect scrap cars was successfully completed and KPC is coordinating a project entitled "Clean-up Kosovo Day". These initiatives are expected to contribute to building public confidence in the KPC and to forge cooperation between the KPC and civil society, leading to recognition of the KPC's positive contribution in rebuilding the province.

45. In accordance with agreements concerning KPC operations, the vocational training programme to reintegrate KPC reservists into Kosovo society is in its final planning stages and donor funding has been committed for this purpose. As the implementing partner, IOM will offer 19 types of vocational training and small business development courses at 11 training centres throughout the province. Compliance by KPC members with the rules and regulations established for KPC operations and individual conduct has generally been positive, with individual incidents being monitored regularly by the KFOR-UNMIK Joint Security Executive Committee.

G. Media affairs

46. The Temporary Media Commissioner (TMC) continues to be deeply concerned about the current levels of inflammatory and potentially dangerous accusations and counter-accusations in the Kosovo press. In a landmark decision, on 1 December 2000, the TMC fined *Bota Sot* DM 45,000 for having violated UNMIK Regulation No. 2000/37 on the conduct of the print media in Kosovo (see S/2000/538/Add.1) and its associated code of conduct. On 20 February 2001, the TMC sanctioned the newspaper *Epoke E Re* for publication of an article that resulted in fear of injury. On a positive note, however, Radio Television Kosovo (RTK) was awarded a prize on 20 December 2000 from the Independent Journalists Association for its objectivity and compliance with the media-related electoral rules. On 14 February 2001, a new television director for the Kosovo-wide television station was appointed.

47. To date, 67 radio licences have been issued. Of these, 64 are local licences and 3 are Kosovo-wide licences, inter alia, for the RTK. Further, proposals have been approved for four small Kosovo Serb radio stations, which will receive grants for equipment and training. Twenty-four television licences have been issued, including 21 local and 3 Kosovo-wide licences, inter alia, for the RTK. Of the remaining 10 spare frequencies, new licences have been issued for 8 local radio stations.

48. Support continues to all media station managers in developing strategic tools for short- and long-term planning. These include programme schedules, music formats, news organization and budget planning. The institution-building pillar has completed several

analyses at the request of radio stations, focusing on their content and making recommendations regarding programming and management. The institution-building pillar has also developed training courses for electronic media professionals in the following subjects: investigative journalism; technical training for radio presenters; and advanced digital editing for programming and marketing. A third session of media training was held for Kosovo Serb radio journalists and support is being given to the University of Pristina to refine the journalism curriculum to introduce journalist protection and concepts of responsibility and accountability.

49. The institution-building pillar is supporting various initiatives to provide additional media access to minorities in Kosovo. In Urosevac, a newsletter has been created, aimed at the Ashkalija community in Kosovo. Furthermore, work is being done with Kosovar Albanian language radio stations to broadcast Roma programmes and an assessment is being carried out of the training and equipment needs of the four small Serb radio stations. Planning is under way for a trial programme of distributing at cost, rather than gratis, a larger selection of Serbian publications. It is likely that the recently created One World Radio South-east Europe audio exchange service on the Internet will become a platform through which radio stations and non-governmental organizations in the region may share materials on human rights and democratic themes.

H. Economic reconstruction

50. Continued ethnic strife has greatly complicated the task of building peace and reconciliation and laying the foundation for steady growth. However, significant progress in the economic sphere, including the successful management of the Kosovo consolidated budget (KCB), the provision of essential public services, and the successful institution of a liberal trade and currency regime, has been accomplished. In accordance with the Programme for Reconstruction and Recovery in Kosovo, which was adopted by the international donor community in November 1999, policies that encourage the development of a market-oriented business environment have been pursued.

51. Four regulations have been adopted to establish the legal environment that is to serve the newly emerging enterprises in Kosovo. Regulation No. 2001/6 on business organizations has established a legal regime for the formation, maintenance and termination of private business enterprises, partnerships and corporations in Kosovo. Regulation No. 2000/68 on contracts for the sale of goods essentially extends to Kosovo law the provisions of the United Nations Convention on Contracts for the International Sale of Goods. Regulation No. 2001/5 on pledges provides a simple, uniform and exclusive regime for the creation, operation and enforcement of pledges over movable property. Lastly, Regulation No. 2001/3 on foreign investment creates legal guarantees necessary to making Kosovo attractive to foreign investors. Under this regulation, foreign investors will be accorded similar treatment to that given domestic investors.

52. Under the leadership of the economic reconstruction pillar of UNMIK, the emergency reconstruction needs of Kosovo have been largely met. The emphasis is now shifting towards developing economic sustainability. International donors, led by EU, EU member States, the United States and Japan, have continued to offer generous and much-needed support to the development drive in Kosovo. So far, EU and EU member States have contributed 68 per cent of all Kosovo consolidated fund budgetary assistance donor grants received in fiscal years 1999 and 2000. The United States has accounted for 17 per cent of these contributions, whereas other bilateral country contributions have constituted 10 per cent and multilateral grants 5 per cent. The capital budget for 2001 anticipates contributions of DM 1.346 billion from external sources, and measures are in place to coordinate these funds and direct them into priority areas.

53. Key areas for capital expenditure include the supply of electricity, where donor investments to rehabilitate local power stations have already brought a considerable improvement — 526 megawatts (MW) is now generated within the province, representing the restoration of more than half of total capacity. This drive to rehabilitate the infrastructure of public utilities has been coupled with efforts to establish billing systems for the firms that operate them. Revenue collection rates for these firms are rising sharply, albeit from a low base. International funds will also continue to be directed into housing. Funds are sought to reconstruct a further 10,000 homes in 2001,

complementing last year's 20,000 completed homes financed from outside Kosovo.

54. Meanwhile, domestically generated revenue is increasing as tax collection measures improve. A 50 per cent rise in revenue, from DM 220 million to DM 338 million, is expected in 2001, thus making the domestically generated revenue 68 per cent of the KCB, as compared with 50 per cent last year. This increased revenue is mainly due to the rising collection rates for the sales tax and excise duty, and a high yield from the customs points on the borders with Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia. Energy sector subsidies should also be reduced this year by almost 50 per cent.

55. With an understanding that much of this taxation impacts directly upon firms, UNMIK is helping to offset this burden with other forms of support, including training, business advice and intensive efforts to attract private capital into Kosovo-based enterprises. The centrepiece of the latter is the commercialization programme, which allows investors to lease businesses currently under UNMIK administration. Organized by teams of business experts based around the province, several firms have already been commercialized, and many more commercializations are due to go ahead soon. Improving access to credit, encouraging trade within the region, establishing a workable system of business law, and capacity-building have been identified as priorities for private sector development in Kosovo. The economic reconstruction pillar is making demonstrable progress in each of these areas (see also annex IV).

56. Improvements to the infrastructure of Kosovo have contributed to the economic development of the area. Pristina Airport remained operational except for minor disruptions due to weather conditions. Two new commercial airlines have started operating into Pristina — Swiss Air and Edelweiss. Work on upgrading the Airport to meet international standards is continuing. Road safety programmes are being implemented to reduce the large number of road accidents. A transition plan is being finalized with KFOR for UNMIK to take over responsibilities for operating the railways. UNMIK's Department of Transportation and Infrastructure has received a donation of four locomotive engines from the Norwegian Railways and the Foreign Ministry of Norway. These four engines will provide the backbone for the future passenger and freight rail traffic in Kosovo. The development of commercial freight traffic is a priority for the recovery of Kosovo's economy. The freight rail system will alleviate the strain put on the overburdened road infrastructure. All training will be completed and the locomotives operational by the end of March 2001. The establishment of a public transport regulatory organ remains a high priority for UNMIK. A comprehensive plan to overhaul and reorganize the public transport network in Kosovo is under preparation.

57. The Banking and Payments Authority of Kosovo (BPK) has now licensed a second commercial bank to operate within the province. Both commercial banks will work with the BPK to resolve the complex logistic issues involved in switching from the deutsche mark to the euro, planned for the beginning of 2002. The banks are also supplying monetary information to the new macroeconomic data unit of the economic reconstruction pillar, which has just been established to track and predict large-scale indicators, including inflation and employment.

I. Relations with the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and regional States

58. The democratic changes in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbia proper have provided an opening for a constructive relationship with Belgrade over the implementation of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). With a view to making best possible use of this opportunity, my Special Representative asked President Kostunica to convey two overarching messages to the population of Kosovo during a recent meeting in Skopje. First, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would demonstrate its commitment to the process of improving inter-ethnic relations in Kosovo by returning Kosovo Albanian prisoners. Second, the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia would persuade Kosovo Serbs to participate in the work of UNMIK and in the interim institutions. On 6 March, I met with Prime Minister Zizic of Yugoslavia and emphasized these points.

59. The Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Government has appointed Mr. Momcilo Trajkovic as the new head of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia Government Committee on Kosovo. In his meetings with my Special Representative, Mr. Trajkovic has stated his willingness to cooperate with UNMIK and KFOR in

key areas such as civil registration, the return of Kosovo Serb internally displaced persons, and advocating Kosovo Serb registration and participation in future elections. This signifies a readiness on the part of the Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to engage UNMIK in a constructive relationship within the broader framework of Security Council resolution 1244 (1999). The establishment of an UNMIK office in Belgrade, for which preparations are nearing completion, will facilitate resolution of key issues affecting the Mission's activities in Kosovo. Issues such as Kosovo Serb participation in the public administration process, Kosovo Serb returns, detainees in Serbia proper, security for Kosovo Serbs and the consequences of problems in the Presevo Valley have provided challenges, as well as opportunities, for improving dialogue with Belgrade in the interests of both the Mission and the communities of Kosovo.

60. Negotiations continue with Federal Republic of Yugoslavia representatives on detainees and missing persons from Kosovo. They focus on the exchange of accurate and complete information regarding the detainees and the release of humanitarian cases. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia has provided UNMIK with an updated official list of Kosovo Albanians detained in prisons in Serbia proper, and UNMIK assisted the International Committee of the Red Cross in the repatriation of a number of humanitarian cases released on medical grounds. Plans for future reciprocal family prison visits are being considered. UNMIK has also requested that the recently adopted Amnesty Law in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia should be extended to include all Kosovo Albanian detainees held on political charges or without charges. Progress has been made in recent days on the release of Kosovo Albanian detainees: more than 140 individuals have been returned to Kosovo. This progress is encouraging and is in line with proposals made recently by the Federal Government. Those not covered by the Amnesty Law should be considered for release under other mechanisms available to the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia and Serbian authorities such as presidential decree. All remaining Kosovo Albanian detainees, in any case, should be handed over to UNMIK for judicial review of their cases.

61. UNMIK has maintained close relations with neighbouring countries, particularly Albania and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia, with a view to keeping all interested parties aware of UNMIK's concerns. On 7 March, I met with Foreign Minister Kerim of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia and emphasized the importance of keeping border crossings between Kosovo and the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia open. Closure of these crossings has a serious negative effect on both the international community and the residents in Kosovo. Albania remains supportive of UNMIK efforts and the Mission continues to count on the political leverage it holds in influencing Kosovar Albanian leaders. My Special Representative has invited Albanian leaders to continue to deliver messages of tolerance and reconciliation to the political leaders of Kosovo. Albania has maintained interest in contributing economically to the reconstruction of Kosovo. Following a visit to Pristina by Prime Minister Meta in December, work began to consolidate cooperation in trade, education, health, culture and border security. Noticeable success has been achieved in border security, through an established Joint Border Commission, and minimizing trans-border crime, mainly trafficking in humans, drugs, arms and goods, as well as exchanges of information on criminals, leading to the apprehension of suspects.

IV. Observations

62. Despite the political, security and economic challenges facing the Mission, there has been considerable progress in the implementation of UNMIK's mandate. The emergency phase is largely over. Emphasis is now being given to capacity-building. In this context, the groundwork for elaborating a legal framework for provisional self-government institutions has been laid and consultations have begun with representatives from Kosovo's communities. The considerable progress made in the development of municipal administration is forming the basis for self-government at the provincial level. As a further sign of increasing stability, reliance on donor contributions to the Kosovo consolidated budget has decreased as a regulated and revenue-generating commercial economy takes root. However, the capital budget for 2001 still anticipates donor contributions of DM 1.346 billion. UNMIK is working hard to substantially decrease this reliance on donors.

63. The reluctance of many Kosovo leaders to espouse fully the principles upon which self-autonomy is predicated undermines the progress made so far by

the international community. The political leadership in Kosovo must finally decide — and demonstrate — that it is ready to take on the responsibility of self-government for a tolerant and all-inclusive democratic society and a well-regulated market economy. The speed of the development of substantial autonomy will be dependent on the willingness of the Kosovo communities to engage and participate fully. This will not be easy and it is important that the international community speak with one voice in encouraging full participation. Likewise, it is important that all Kosovo communities engage constructively in this process.

64. The initial signs of the commitment of the new Government in the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia to Security Council resolution 1244 (1999) have been encouraging, but more substantive gestures must follow. In particular, the federal Government should reconsider its decision concerning the withdrawal of the Kosovo Serb representative from the legal framework working group. This decision is regretted, as it deprives Kosovo Serbs of the possibility of directly influencing a process that can lead to a better future for all the people of Kosovo. The Government of the Federal Republic of Yugoslavia could also encourage Kosovo Serbs to participate fully in the interim administrative structures, including participation in voter registration, and take swift action with regard to Kosovo Albanian detainees. The impact of a resolution of this issue goes beyond the Kosovo Albanian community and will bring benefits to all residents, most notably by removing one cause of inter-ethnic tension. I call upon the federal Government to release Kosovo Albanian detainees either via amnesty, or by transferring them to Kosovo's judicial system. Linked to this issue, it is also important that the Kosovo Albanian community cooperate with UNMIK in order to resolve the fate of those missing within Kosovo.

65. Continuing violence in the province remains the single most important threat to the attainment of the international community's goals. It is also the most serious threat to the right of the ordinary men and women of Kosovo to enjoy a peaceful and secure life. Most residents abhor the violence that troubles the province, yet they remain unwilling to cooperate fully with UNMIK in tackling the causes and perpetrators of such violence. UNMIK cannot act alone in this regard. Kosovo's leaders must lead. It is imperative that they speak out against violence and call for an end to the climate of impunity that allows criminals to operate freely. The international community must support those leaders who do speak out and continue to pressure those who are reluctant to do so.

66. In the coming months, as the framework for substantial autonomy is developed, increasing pressure will be placed on UNMIK. If the Mission is to remain focused on the development of substantial autonomy, and to build on its achievements of the last 18 months, strong and committed political and financial support from Member States will be essential.

67. The continuing conflict in the Presevo Valley of southern Serbia and conflict in the north of the former Yugoslav Republic of Macedonia is a serious threat to the region. UNMIK commends the restraint shown by both countries in dealing with these problems and cautions that the solution to these issues is not purely military. At root, these problems are political. The actions of the federal authorities in responding to the concerns of the ethnic Albanian residents of the area are watched closely by the people of Kosovo. The plan to resolve the issue, put forward by Deputy Prime Minister Covic, is a good beginning. It should now be implemented. It is important that this plan and the efforts of the federal authorities be encouraged fully by the international community. It is equally important that the federal authorities resist provocations intended to inspire an overreaction. Such an overreaction would inevitably have serious repercussions in Kosovo.

68. In conclusion, I would like to thank Bernard Kouchner for his commendable leadership of UNMIK during its first phase. Hans Haekkerup has already made notable progress since his arrival in Kosovo. I wish to express my gratitude to him and to the international and local staff of UNMIK for their tireless and dedicated work under extremely difficult and demanding conditions.

Annex I

Composition and strength of the police component of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(as at 5 February 2001)

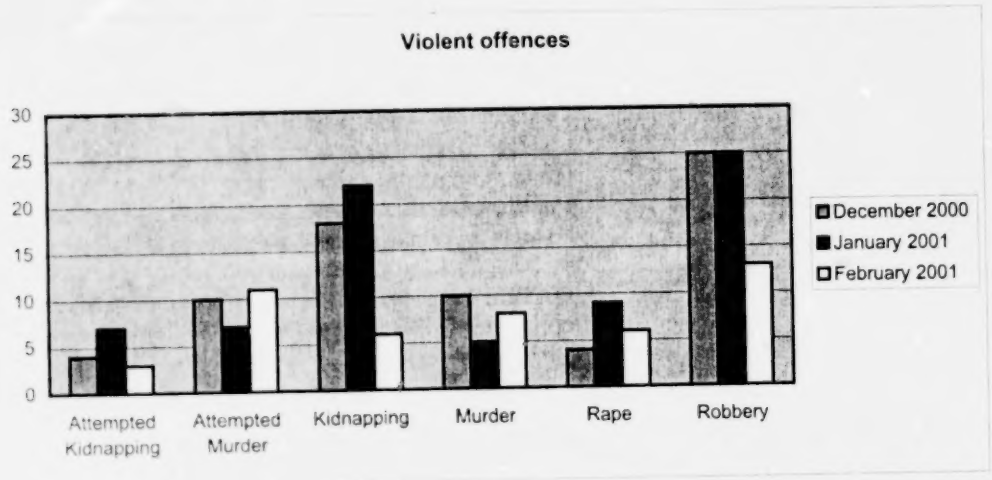
No	*Country*	*Civilian police*	*Special police unit*
1	Argentina	22	
2	Austria	70	
3	Bangladesh	101	
4	Belgium	5	
5	Benin	5	
6	Bulgaria	98	
7	Cameroon	22	
8	Canada	72	
9	Côte d'Ivoire	1	
10	Czech Republic	23	
11	Denmark	30	
12	Dominican Republic	15	
13	Egypt	72	
14	Estonia	4	
15	Fiji	35	
16	Finland	20	
17	France	81	
18	Gambia	5	
19	Germany	318	
20	Ghana	124	
21	Greece	20	
22	Hungary	5	
23	Iceland	2	
24	India	231	240
25	Italy	61	
26	Jordan	218	238
27	Kenya	26	
28	Kyrgyzstan	4	
29	Lithuania	9	
30	Malawi	19	
31	Malaysia	49	
32	Nepal	54	
33	Niger	5	
34	Nigeria	142	

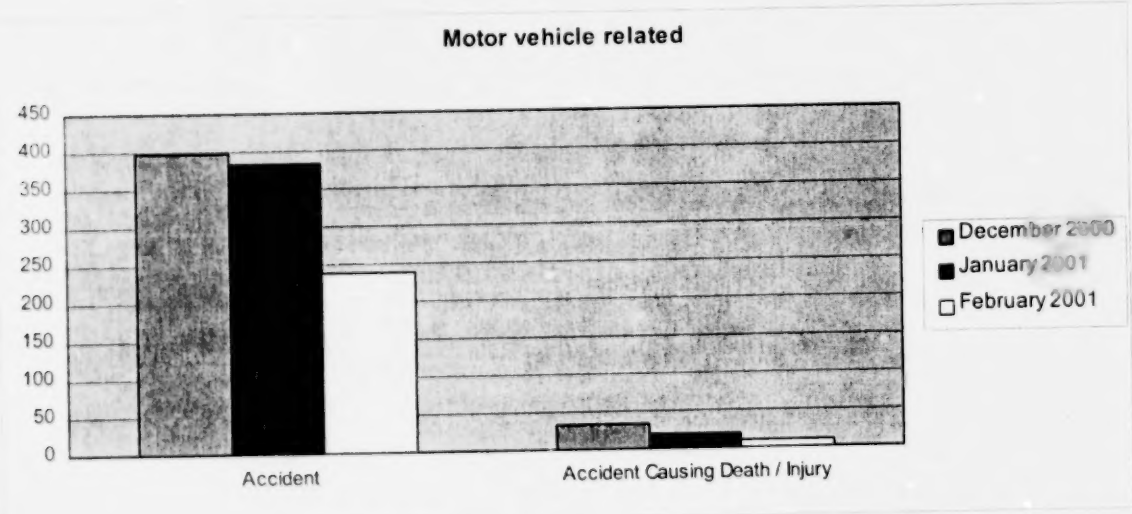
No	*Country*	*Civilian police*	*Special police unit*
35	Norway	27	
36	Pakistan	123	114
37	Philippines	62	
38	Poland	8	115
39	Portugal	20	
40	Romania	69	
41	Russian Federation	93	
42	Senegal	13	
43	Slovenia	15	
44	Spain	21	112
45	Sweden	50	
46	Switzerland	9	
47	Tunisia	9	
48	Turkey	120	
49	Ukraine	34	150
50	United Kingdom	136	
51	United States	600	
52	Zambia	50	
53	Zimbabwe	69	
	Total	**3 536**	**969**

Annex II

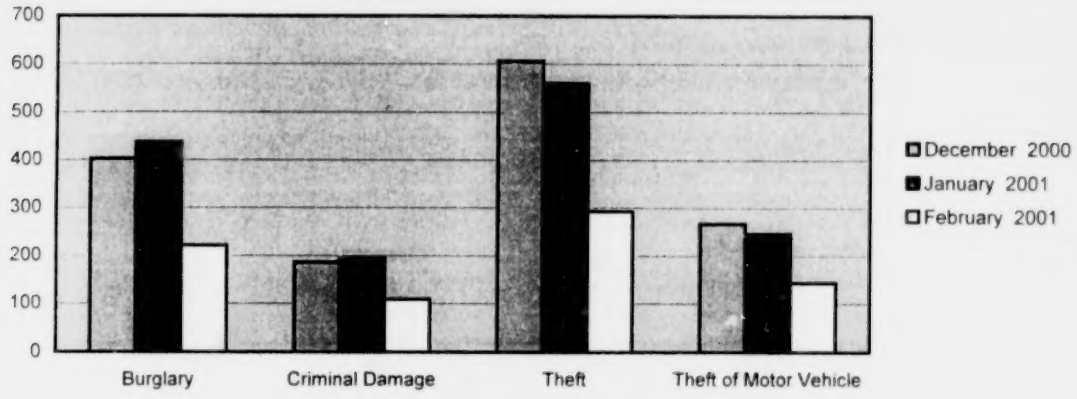
Crime statistics

(December 2000-February 2001)

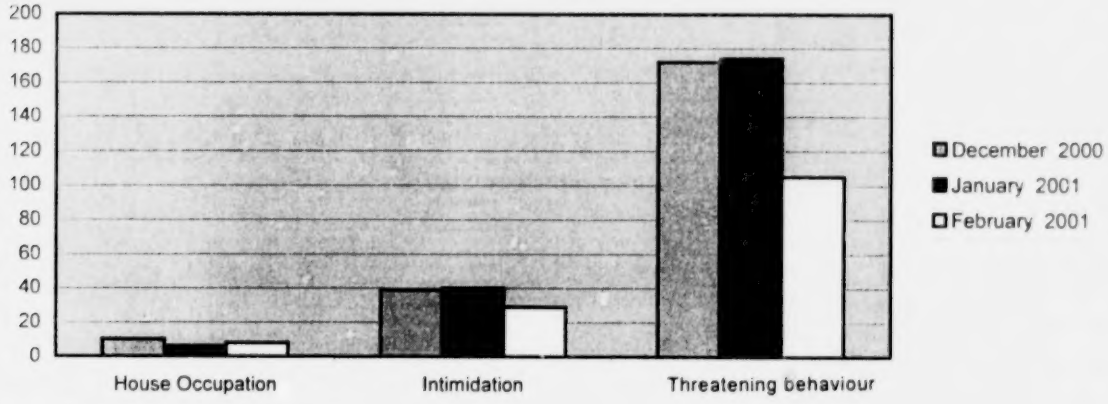


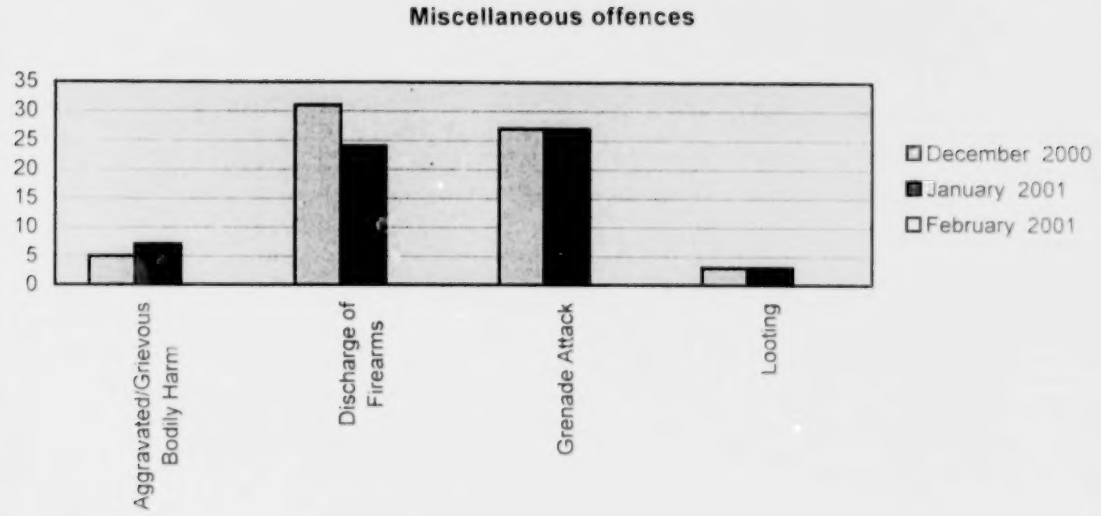


Property offences



Intimidation and eviction




Miscellaneous offences
35
30
25
20
15
10
5
0
December 2000
January 2001
February 2001
Aggravated/Grievous Bodily Harm
Discharge of Firearms
Grenade Attack
Looting

Annex III

Composition and strength of the military element of the United Nations Interim Administration Mission in Kosovo

(As at 1 February 2001)

Country	*Number of military liaison officers*
Argentina	1
Austria	2
Bangladesh	1
Belgium	1
Bolivia	1
Bulgaria	1
Canada	1
Chile	1
Czech Republic	1
Denmark	1
Finland	2
Hungary	1
Ireland	3[a]
Italy	1
Jordan	1
Kenya	1
Malawi	1
Malaysia	1
Nepal	1
New Zealand	1
Norway	1
Pakistan	1
Poland	1
Romania	1
Russian Federation	2
Spain	2[b]
Switzerland	1
Ukraine	1
United Kingdom	1
United States of America	2
Zambia	1
Total	**38**

[a] Including two non-commissioned officers.
[b] Including the Chief Military Liaison Officer.

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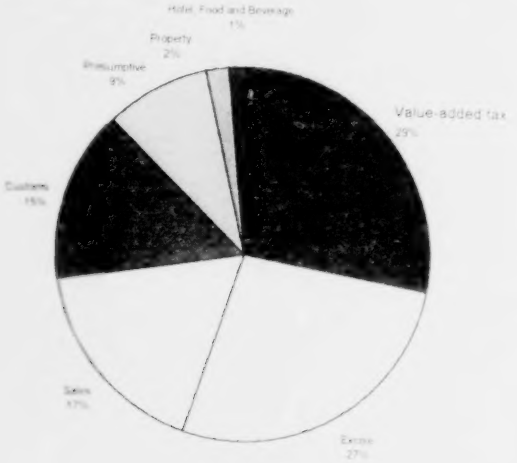
Annex IV

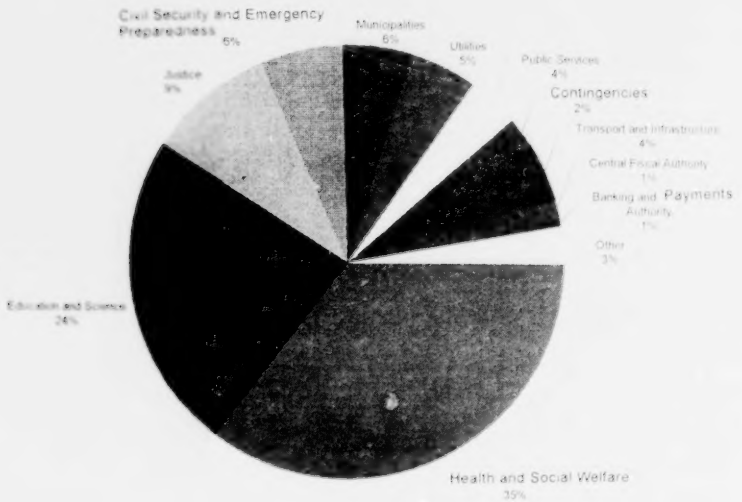
Kosovo consolidated budget 2001

Estimated internal revenue sources 2001 (DM 303.9 million)

(1 January-31 December 2001)



Expenditure by Joint Interim Administrative Structure department (DM 500 million) (1 January-31 December 2001)



Source: Central Fiscal Authorities

Map No. 4133 Rev. 3 UNITED NATIONS
February 2001

Department of Public Information
Cartographic Section